













CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRY 4. - December 1, 19

Graham in the Commission of the Peace, and he read a letter from the Rev. Mr. Mackie, Presbyterian minister, denying that he had ever given any support or recommendation of Mr. Graham's qualifications. The hon. member also, upon the authority of his correspondent, impugned Mr. Graham's educational qualifications. He showed, moreover, that the Government had not, as they professed to have done, acted upon the rule of their predecessors, in forbearing to nominate in the same district two members of the same family.

The process in dealing with sentences in view of mitigation is this. A petition is presented in behalf of the prisoner to the COLONIAL SECRETARY. This petition is forwarded to the Governor, who transmits it to the Judge. The remarks of the Judge generally decide its fate. These petitions often come with considerable frequency. The decision, once given, does not stop with a renewal of the appeal, and ancient experience shows that this unweariness is not without some influence upon the fate of the prisoner. It would be hard to say that petitions should not be presented, but certainly it is reasonable that the

new tax to make up the deficit caused in the customs revenue. To remedy this, one of our correspondents proposes to increase the duty on opium, retaining, as at present, the discrimination of one shilling, and making the duty half-a-crown and eighteen pence on the manufactured and unmanufactured commodities respectively. But would it not be taxing the people for the sake of protecting the manufacturer, only the tax would fall exclusively on the smoker instead of the community at large. Moreover, it would make our tariff higher than that of Victoria, which is very undesirable with respect to border trade. As it is, we fail to secure the benefit of the whole of our interior, and in proportion as we raise our duties we present a stronger temptation to the smuggling of goods across the frontier. The existing addition of twenty per cent. to the

**NOTHING**.—On Sunday evening last, a young gentleman from New Zealand, and to be an officer in one of the regiments there, Sydney, was attacked about eight o'clock, just as he was about to enter the residence of Mr. Kemp, on the Newtown Road, and robbed of his watch and of all his cash by two ruffians. The gentleman, who was smoking a cigarette when one of the ruffians came from behind his arm round the gentleman's waist, and strangled him. Making all the noise he could, he enabled the young man to escape, and he was followed by the ruffians, throwing him off the high ground, and fully intended to kill him, and kicking him in various parts of his body, and when they reached the foot, when they decamped. The police of the Newtown Road are to a certain extent liable for this outrage, inasmuch as if the recommendation of the inhabitants of Newtown, to put a few patrollers on duty, instead of allowing the University students to do so, had been complied with, the robbery would have occurred—more particularly at such an early hour of the evening. The Gas Company have gone to the expense of erecting a new railway line, and have put down, and the trustees of the road, with a view to the same, might certainly put up a few lamps in the above

THE following were agreed to as formal motions:—  
By Mr. FORD: That the Council of the Freeholders be requested to consider an address to the Governor, praying that he would cause to be placed on the removal list for 1886 a sum not exceeding £5000, for the removal of the sewage from the streets of the Rivers Manning and Molesey. By Mr. LANG: I am glad to bring in a bill to limit the duration of the Council to three years. By Mr. MORRIS: For the printing of the Municipal Council's report, 18th December from the Municipal Council of Albury.

The adjourned debate upon the amendment moved by Mr. FARRER upon the order of the day for going into Council on the 10th inst. was resumed by Mr. WILSON, who prefaced his observations by defending the land policy of the late Administration, and showing that he and his colleagues were not responsible for the present state of the land revenue during their tenure of office. The hon. member opposed the financial scheme of the Government as unjust and inequitable, and urged that the burden of the present land tax should be shifted to property, and not to the land itself.

This scheme was unsatisfactory and objectionable in that articles of general consumption had been singled out for taxation, while articles of luxury had been

In those cases it may be proper to mitigate the severity of a sentence or to change the mode of enforcing it. But to release because release is desirable — because punishment is irksome—because a man has money to employ an agent, or because he has powerful friends who sympathise with and pity him—all this is an abuse of the prerogative. In carrying out a sentence there should be some regard paid to the previous condition, habits, and character of the offender, because uniformity in the details

ving round in a circle, or by quitting the discussion of principles to dispute about figures. It is undeniable that the revenue suffers from protection to the colonial manufacturer. It is equally undeniable that to increase the revenue we have to submit to fresh taxation. The conclusion is unavoidable that the protection is a tax. We are told that the local article is very good—better than a great deal that is imported. We do not dispute it. The excellence

The attendance was very numerous. The church was filled by the Rev. T. Johnson, the pastor of the church. Walter Buzzacott read the report and balance sheet, which documents we take the following items:—There are 174 members, 200 families, and the average morning attendance being 200, and the evening 120. The attendance has become more regular during the year. There are thirty-five teachers connected with the church. Five pounds worth of books have been added to the library, with 100 new tracts, and 30 volumes, the average number of books being 130. Mention was made of the lessons taught by the pastor and Mrs. Johnson, and the separate Sunday morning services for the young set of all of which have continued in efficient and constant manner.

[illegible]

While opposed to this indiscriminate and unbounded exercise of mercy, let it not be supposed that we have any wish to aggravate the severity of punishment. We have on the contrary a strong opinion that, excepting for atrocious crimes, it does not benefit society to retain men in bondage until the strength of life is wasted and every feeling and sentiment which it is desirable to cherish is utterly effaced and destroyed.

The introduction of the GOVERNOR's name into the discussions of the House is in every respect to be deprecated. Not only is it desirable to preserve as far as possible the established custom of all constitutional Governments, but it seems to be unjustifiable to discuss the conduct of a functionary except in the most reserved and respectful tone, who is not in a position to speak in his own behalf. If the GOVERNOR exercises the prerogative in a manner offensive to the consciences of the Ministers their duty is perfectly clear; but he is held strictly responsible to the Crown in an affair which it would be most dangerous to confide to the chances of a parliamentary vote or a party triumph.

F. Johnson, do. ....	11
T. Galvin, run out .....	12
E. Baget, c. W. Kern, b. Howe .....	13
W. Troughton, c. Thomas, b. Howe .....	14
W. Woods, b. Hill .....	15
M. Murray, b. Newman .....	16
H. Rogers, b. Newman .....	17
F. Harvey, b. Newman .....	18
M. Harris, c. W. Kern, b. Hill .....	19
E. Jones, run out .....	20
J. Rogers, about .....	21
Eye 5, wide 5 .....	22

**KNOWERS.**

Newman, c. Murray, b. Harvey .....	126
W. Kern, c. Troughton, b. Rogers .....	127
E. Baget, c. W. Kern, b. Howe .....	128
Molewchew, b. Galvin .....	129
Boston, P. Hill .....	130
M. Murray, b. Galvin .....	131
H. Rogers, c. Rogers, b. Galvin .....	132
C. Troughton, c. Troughton, b. Galvin .....	133

without severe scrutiny. The present proposal was objectionable in almost every particular, and the Government deserved no credit for their courage in carrying it. The hon. member pointed out in detail his objections to the tariff, and especially to the additional duties upon tea and sugar. He should vote for the amendment, though he did not acknowledge Mr. Wintson's suggestion that the amendment should have been sought to be made, and the circumstance that by the adoption of this amendment, that gentleman might be placed in power, did not actuate his vote.

Dr. Lavo argued that though, from the circumstances, the country appeared to be in need of retrenchment, it did not follow that retrenchment might not advantageously be made. The proper system of taxation for this country was a tax upon property, and not the system of taxation proposed by the Government in 1856. The amendment now proposed would lead to no better alternative, and he would not therefore support it. He would support the Ministry, and he hoped that the Government would be induced eventually to have recourse to the system which he had shown to be the correct one. If the present system was adopted, he hoped it would only be for a short time, pending arrangements for the future, and he did not pledge himself to any of the details of the proposed tariff.

Mr. Wintson supported the amendment, and exposed the unsoundness of the tariff in detail. The Government had no alternative, and he thought it was the correct one of raising revenue by indirect tax.

the flour and bread might have been better, if the people would have been taxed with a *rarer* loaf.

To abolish the protection on tobacco manufacture entirely would undoubtedly be to disturb existing industry and to inflict some loss on those engaged in it. This is admitted. But at the same time the maintenance of the protection reflects an evil on the tax-paying community in general. It should be a warning against entering on a protective policy, that it is so hard to draw back from it.

Nobody disputes the value of manufacturing industry when it can establish itself and hold its ground without asking for the aid of the legislature. But the free trade argument is that it is a loss to the community, though it may be a gain to certain persons in the community to establish an industry that requires to be constantly paid for. The statistics of tobacco exportation before and after the adoption of a discriminating duty afford an illustration that tends to make this principle generally intelligible.

W. Hill, not out  
Kellie & Galtie  
W. Hill, 2, wide 3

THE BRASSON'S WHEAT.—The Western Farmer  
having won an splendid sample of wheat this year, the  
winning of the Canby prize is not so remarkably large  
as the grains plump and free from all appearance of  
disease. The average number of grains in an ear  
55. Certainly, judging from the sample, the harvest  
in this district are far from discouraging.

REBUKED.—A correspondent states that a  
party of three mounted and armed men, who  
were in the town of Quindici, twenty-four miles  
from here. They marched the people to the  
house of the schoolmaster, and told him to send  
everybody that had anything to lose; they took  
saddles from Cook's; also they made the  
(Mr. Rose) round up all the cattle to send  
and, rode to Wallahalla, twelve miles away,  
and with two troopers stationed at the entrance  
of the road, the men and strangers quietly rode  
the police gave chase, but their homes were dashed  
the place they had ridden. The police  
the men. The men and the men and the men  
at Cook's for two hours, and were then in the  
soon left and rode away,  
the police did not  
the riders were in Cook's drinking a good glass  
of Liverpool Pilsne, once on upon horse  
the horse; the men and the men and the men  
the prisoners, but he (Davis) was

**EXPOTS.—DECEMBER 12.**

**Alma,** for Hongkong : 250 tons coal, 2 ponies, 1. Waterous.  
**Friends,** for Hochkong : 2 cases firearms and ammunition,  
2 kegs powder, 1 keg shot, 100 bags sugar, 40 bags rice,  
800 pieces timber, 1,000 laths, 100 shingles, 40 cases fruit, 1  
barrel butter, 100 cases iron, 1 pump, 1000 machines,  
bales hene, 1 case hardware, F. Lawcett, 12 barrels, 21  
pounds oil, 1 friend, 3 kegs powder, 25 coils faw, 1 keg,  
300 bags sugar, 100 bales cotton, 8. Friend, 100  
Peste and Harcourt, 1 carbony 3 cases acid, Elliott, Brothers.

**SHIPS MAILES.**

**MAILA** will close at the General Post Office as follows :—  
**For FORT LUTHER.**—By the Camille, this day, at noon, it not  
underway.  
**For HONGKONG.**—By the Alicia, this day, at noon, if not  
underway.  
**For HIRABANE.**—By the Lady Young (s), this day, at  
5.30 p.m.  
**For GEATON.**—By the Susannah Cuthbert (s), this day, at  
7.30 p.m.  
**For HONGKONG.**—By the Boomerang (s), on Thursday, at  
5.30 p.m.

**For BALCON,** and the SOUTHERN PORTS of N.E.—By the  
**Terrace** (s), on Friday, at 11 a.m.  
**For EREN and HOBART TOWN.**—By the City of Hobart (s),  
on Friday, at 5.30 p.m.

**MAILS BY THE ELIZABETH.**

The Royal Mail steamship **ELIZABETH** will be dispatched with  
the usual mails on **FRIDAY, 22nd December.** The time appointed  
for closing are—For Registered Letters, at 3.30 p.m. on **THURSDAY,**  
21st instant, with the intention of those addressed to the  
United Kingdom, which may be registered between the hours of  
10 a.m. and 12 noon on the 22nd inst.  
For Letters to the United Kingdom, 9 a.m. For ordinary Letters addressed to  
the United Kingdom, 11 a.m. For newspapers not addressed to  
the United Kingdom, 12 noon. For newspapers addressed to the  
United Kingdom, 10 a.m. All letters and newspapers posted  
after the above times will be received by the next mail.  
The London receivers must be 50 posted before 7 a.m. on the 22nd  
instant.

Last Letters addressed to the United Kingdom via Marseilles  
can be posted at the General Post Office at noon and at Moore's Ward,  
up to 1 o'clock p.m. on the 22nd instant. Such letters, however,  
will not be sent by the **ELIZABETH**.

**[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]**

**ARRIVALS.**

**December 12.**—Alexandra (s), from Sydney.

**December 11.**—Kellermond, for Hokitika; Wanga Wanga (s),  
from Sydney.

**WINDS AND WEATHER.**

**12th Dec.—9 a.m.**

Mutuvundu	N.E. Cloudy.
Singleton	N.E. Light.
Wanganui	N.E. Light.
S. Wanganui	N.E. Fine. Bar. 30.00. Ther. 73.5
S. Sound	S. Breeze.
Penarth	N.E. Cloudy.
Bathurst	Calim. Fine. Bar. 31.00. Ther. 79
Mudgee	N.E. Cloudy.
Dubbo	S. Fine.
Orange	S. Fine.
Young	Calim. Fine, hot.
Forbes	Calim. Fine, hot.
N. Wollongong	N. Fine.
Calim.	Calim. Fine.
Guernsey	Calim. Fine.
Bradford	N. Fine.
Araluen	N. Fine.
Guernsey	N. Fine.
Coona	Calim. Hot, warm.
Edmona	Calim. Hot.
Gundagai	Calim. Fine, hot.
Tumut	N. Fine.
Wimmera	N. Fine.
Albury	N.E. Fine, hot. Bar. 29.65. Ther. 74.5
Wagga Wagga	S. Hot.
Deerquay	N. Fine.
Albury	Calim. Fine.
Wagga Wagga	N. Fine, clear. Bar. 29.71. Ther. 69.5
Geelongville	S.E.N.E. light. Clear. Bar. 29.95. Ther. 60.5
Cap. Schank	N.E. light. Fine. Bar. 29.71. Ther. 61.5
Cap. Orway	N. Fine. Bar. 29.95. Ther. 64.5
Portland	N. Fine. Bar. 29.90. Ther. 63.5
Geelongville	N. Fine. Bar. 29.95. Ther. 62.50
Adelaide	N. Clear. Bar. 29.73. Ther. 65

Tobacco was nearly £30,000. With a free supply again of the usual import, and a revived condition of prosperity, that revenue would, at the old standard of duty, not only be regained but surpassed, and we might at least expect £100,000. But we shall certainly not get that revenue with the discriminating duty. The loss, whatever it is—whether it amounts fully to £30,000, or to only half that amount—is a loss we cannot afford, and has to be made up by fresh taxation. Now, fresh taxation is exceedingly disagreeable, and it will take a good deal of argument to convince the people that it is to their interest to submit to this taxation, rather than smoke American negro-head instead of the Australian article.

The tendency of the present tariff is to promote the importation of the loss in reference to the importation of the manufactured article. This tendency will increase in proportion as the local manufacturers get possession of the market. Precisely, therefore, to the extent to which the protection opportunities will be the injury to the revenue. The more tobacco and cigars we make in the colony, the less will be the revenue paid at the custom-house. So long, therefore, as we look to tobacco at all for revenue, so long is the local manufacture unfavourable to the general taxpayer; for the establishment of every fresh factory threatens the imposition of

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at sea life, in addition to the necessary postage.

J. A. GUNNEK, Postmaster-general.  
General Post Office, 14th December.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards, December 12. "Boomer" No. 445, ton, Captain (and mate), for Rockhampton.  
THE CLEVELAND (s).—This paddle-wheel steamer, of 152 tons register and on-board power, will be offered for sale by auction, on Friday, at 11 a.m. at 100, Queen St. She is reported to be in excellent order, and will attain a speed of from 9 to 10 knots, with a consumption of 100 tons of coals per hour; her mean draught of water being 5 feet 2 inches.

The Jane Lockhart, schooner, after an excellent passage to Hokitika, landed her passengers and cargo inside the bar. Her tow-boat was again made in ten days, and she will leave for Melbourne, on Wednesday, at 10 a.m. She is reported to be in excellent order, and will attain a speed of from 9 to 10 knots, with a consumption of 100 tons of coals per hour; her mean draught of water being 5 feet 2 inches.

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The Uku, Russian barque, sailed from Baker's Island, on the 2nd inst., for home, bound for Valparaiso for orders.

Soon after leaving, she encountered strong head winds, and the vessel laboured heavily, several of the bolts drew, and the hull was considerably damaged. The vessel continued to make water at the rate of nine inches per hour, when it became advisable to bear up at 10 a.m.

The City of Hobart (s), left Hobart Town at 4 p.m. on the 11th inst., arrived in Twofold Bay on the 11th, at 7 a.m.; left again on the 12th inst., for Sydney, at 11 a.m. on the 12th. Had moderate S.W. winds in Twofold Bay; from thence, left easterly, passed the Cape of Good Hope, at 11 a.m. The Agnes Gould was lying in Twofold Bay. The City of Hobart made the passage exclusive of detention, in 59 hours.

The captain of the two vessels follows:—Left Hokitika on Friday, at half-past eight a.m., having light northerly winds, but arrived on arriving off the Trevennant the breeze increasing very greatly from the N.W. Having no wind on coast was compelled to try to run back to Hokitika, in order, if possible, to secure a supply from the Australian steamers. On the 11th inst., arrived in the Atahua, with the wind still increasing in violence, was compelled to shut-off the steam and put the vessel under way, and on the 12th inst., arrived in Twofold Bay, and was shifted to the S.W., when she was put about and stood for the Cape of Good Hope, at 11 a.m.

Murruvandi... S.E. Cloudy  
Singleton... S.E.N. Cloudy  
Cairns... W. Fine, clear.  
Newcastle... K. Fine  
Sydney... E.N.W. Fine  
South Head... W. Fine  
Penrith... W. Fine  
Belconnen... W. Fine  
Mudgee... W. Fine  
Dubbo... Calm. Light storm  
Orange... Calm. S.W. Fine  
Young... Calm. S.W. Fine.  
Cobargo... Calm. S.W. Fine.  
Wollongong... Calm. Fresh. B. fine.  
Alama... S.E. Fine.  
Gore... S.E. Fresh. Dul.  
Bradwood... W. Fine.  
Barrington... Calm. Hot.  
Queanbeyan... W. Fine.  
Cooma... Calm. Very hot.  
N. W. Fine.  
Wendagah... N.W. Fine.  
N. W. Fine. Hot.  
Kilnara... N.E. by W. Fine, warm.  
Albury... N.W. by W. Fine, hot.  
Wagga Wagga... W. Fine.  
Deniliquin... W. Hot.  
Hay... Calm. Fine.

**SYDNEY HEADS.**

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
Dec. 12.	1.30 a.m.	S.E.	Light, and cloudy.
	8 a.m.	E.N.E.	Ditto, and clear.
		S.W.	Ditto, and ditto.

**GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.**  
Latitude 34° 41' 41". Longitude 151° 05'.  
Magnetic Variation 11° 45' E. Height above the Mean Sea Level, 155 feet.

The Judge who tried the case looked upon this interference with the utmost indignation. His own notion of its character led him in the strongest manner to refuse his concurrence, and the GOVERNOR, as we understand, always deferring to the decided opinions of the Judge where no new matter is alleged, declined compliance. What any man could find in the case to plead for peculiar lenity it is difficult to understand.

In the instance of LEVY and SHOVELLER, the GOVERNOR seems to have been beset by interposition, founded, no doubt, upon feelings of commiseration and humanity, but which it was not proper should prevail. We do not suppose that any person entrusted with such discretion is never deceived, or that the balance of claims is held with unerring certainty, or that he always perceives that which preponderates. In matters of this kind the presumption of a justifiable cause should be always extended to its utmost limits, especially in the case of a functionary whose position precludes him from all explanation of his conduct, except upon an appeal to the QUEEN. We have no doubt that if the inquiry were made, on such occasions as all the feelings necessary on such occasions are removed, and that a quasi-approbation was given by the Judge who tried the case to the justice of these men.

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The Time Ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted), at the hour shown by the clock.

St. John, Jan. 16, A.M. Greenpeace Mass. Time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.  
Barometer corrected to 32° Falt., and Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind, estimated in the per square foot. Velocity of surface current, in miles per hour. Direction of surface current in inches, per square foot. Temperature of Water, taken at Daves Point.

(Humidity, 0 to 100.  
Cloudy sky, 0 to 10.)

DECEMBER 11TH, 1895. CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour.	Baro- meter.	Tempera- ture of Air.	Humi- dity.	Wind.				
				Force in Miles per Hour.	Direction.	Sea Surface Current, inches per Square Foot.	Water Temperature, at Daves Point.	
A.M. 9	29.966	67.1	68	E.N.E.	0.25	8	10	0
P.M. 3	" 605	67.0	70	E. by E.	0.25	8	10	0
" "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
Mean	29.983	66.6	70.3	"	0.25	8	10	0
Direction of Surface Current, 4 hours..... S.W.								
S.W.P.-SURFACE THERMOMETER.								
Maximum .....	74.1	Surf-maximum .....	87	Falt.				
Minimum .....	66.7	Surf-minimum .....	87	Falt.				
Mean .....	66.7	Sea water .....	87	Falt.				
Range .....	7.4	.....	.....	.....				

The director observes.

Group B. Sailway, Government Armorer.

DIARY.

	1895.	Sun.	High water at Daves Point.				
December	Rise.	Set.	Morn.   After-				
13	WEDNESDAY	4 47	7 13	3	6	7	14

**Abstract**

upon you, but due to the superior accommodation and the excellent quality of the provisions supplied during our passage from Hekilda. Accept our best regards and our best wishes for your future success.

We beg to remain, dear Sir, yours truly,  
H. H. Waite,  
Hekilda, Greenland.

and other 30 passengers.  
Sydney, 12th December, 1865.

**NEWCASTLE.**  
**ARRIVALS.**  
December 11.—One Hope, 57 tons, Davis, from Melbourne.  
December 11.—Stranger, 260 tons, Caird, from Dunedin, N.Z.  
December 11.—Flying Beauty, brigs, Marr, from Sydney.  
December 11.—Driver, brigs, 545 tons, Cummins, from Dunedin, N.Z.  
December 11.—William Askers, brigs, 290 tons, Gregory, from Melbourne.  
December 11.—Anne and Maria, brigs, 236 tons, Heard, from Melbourne.  
December 11.—Prince Edward, brigs, 174 tons, King, from Melbourne.  
December 11.—Frederick, brigs, 171 tons, Wigmore, from Melbourne.  
December 11.—Flying Buck, schooner, 143 tons, Browne, from Melbourne.  
December 11.—Union, schooner, 367 tons, Tozer, from Wellington, N.Z.  
December 11.—Wave, brigs, 193 tons, Rosseter, from Melbourne.  
December 11.—Oratia, (s.), from Sydney.  
**DEPARTURES.**  
December 11.—Anne Melbourne, schooner, 303 tons, Williams, for Auckland, N.Z., with 550 tons coal.  
December 12.—Oratia (s.), for Otago.  
**CUSTOMS.**  
December 11.—Lymene, Nantux, Mountain Head, Village Bell, Adelaide, Port Phillip, Port, Hunter Bell, Scotch, Raven, Macle, City of Sydney, &c.  
**HURUTU TOWN.**  
**ARRIVALS.**  
December 8.—Windward, Dunedin, from London; London, from Port Dunedin.  
December 8.—Eastport, from Newcastle.  
December 7.—Linton, 140 tons, Adams, for Sydney. Cargo: 150 tons.

Moos.—New, 184, 2d. 50m. p.m.; Full, 1d. 4th. 0m. a.m.

**The Sydney Morning Herald.**

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1865.

In the Legislative Assembly, yesterday.

In reply to questions put to Ministers, the following information was elicited:—That the sum of £500 voted for making good the approaches to the Connemara Bridge, was, on the 20th October last, placed in the hands of trustees, to that the cost of the work from Lochivar via Windermere and Luskintyre could not be proclaimed until it had been fenced, and this could not be done until funds were provided, the vote already taken having been exhausted,—that the only additional estimate for the year 1865-66, was that of Levy and Shoveller was a portion of one of the papers laid on the table which had been inadvertently omitted in the printing, and that this information should be furnished.

Petitions were presented by Mr. PARKES from the municipality of Shellharbour in favour of an amendment of the Municipalities Act; by Mr. COWLEY, from the academical authorities of St. Paul's College for exemption from municipal rates; by Mr. T. D. RUSS, praying for inquiry into his claim upon the Government by Mr. RADAN, from Mr. R. DRUMFIELD, as chairman of a public meeting in Sydney, against the scheme of taxation now submitted to Parliament.

Mr. DRIVER brought up the report of the select committee on the Commerce and New England Steam Navigation Company.

Mr. MARTIN moved the adjournment of the House for the purpose of bringing under notice some facts connected with the proposed extension of the New England Steam Navigation Company.

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